## THE DISMAL SWAMP.

The place had always been "ha'nted," if one might credit what was said in "the quarters." Indeed there was scarcely a slave on the plantation but had a startling experience to relate of the ghosts that haunted Graysville, one of the most famous old plantations of Louisiana. Every slave that ever trod southern soil is afraid of graveyards, and the Graysville graveyard was indeed a solemn old place, and avesome enough to those minds superstitiously inclined. It was not more than a hundred yards from the back doorstep and in full range of the little windows of the room that had been the sitting room of all my grandmothers for unnumbered gen-

It was not originally meant to be a graveyard. One of the first Gray women had lost a babe, and it was her desire that the child might be buried somewhere in sight of her window, where she might have the comfort of seeing its little grave at all times, and knowing it was not quite alone when the wind blew at night and the snow fell

over Graysville. But the little grave which held the dead did not by any means help to heal the wound in the heart of the living, and before the flowers bloomed again in the old Louisiana woods another grave was opened beside the lonely little sleeper, and Grandmother Gray went to keen her child company under the rustling old liveouss. Of course grandfather was put to sleep beside his wife, and so in time all the Grays were laid there under those grim old oaks, and the "family graveyard," so to speak, estabhehed within a stone's throw of the back

But it was not the graveyard which made one afraid of Graysville. Beyond, more than a mile, and cut off by one of those still, treacherous lagoons so common to Louisiana, stretched for several miles a low, wet strip of timber land known as the Dismal Swamp.

The place was full of uncanny associations-as the hiding place for runaway slaves, the hotbed of malaria and all manper of ills and aches. At length the crown mg ill was put upon it when it became the abode of the Graysville ghost.

True, these stories of the ghost never, for a long while at least, got beyond the guarters; but there they were rehearsed night after night with startling and blood

It was said that nothing ever came out of the swamp alive-even the cattle, wan-dering within its deadly limits, were either aming to death by the poisonous reptiles there, or else broke their necks among the tangles of bamboo and rattan, crossvine and swinging mosses of the swamp.

I was always mortally afraid of the swamp, and no human power could have persuaded me beyond the separating wa-

Of the ghosts I had no fear whatever, but stories of the runaway slaves, the poisome atmosphere and the unfortunate had filled my mind with a horror of the place which to this day I have never able to shake off.

My first recollection of it was the time me of the men came running in from the beld, panting with fear and declaring that conething like a big black shadow had run out of the swamp and chased him

The "something" proved to be Crazy Dick, an old slave who had disappeared months before and was supposed to be dead somewhere in the impenetrable depths of the Dismal Swamp. He had indeed been there all the while, living upon the wild plums and berries which grew there in rank profusion. He returned to his hiding place and died there, his dead body having been discovered by seeing the buzzards cir ching about it on the farther bank of the

Literally torn to pieces by the witches," uncks, who repudiated the existence of the briers for the more thrilling idea of

From that time forward the ghost of Crazy Dick was said to wander about the swamp, and could be seen almost any "all in white," crossing the lagoon and the rice field, and coming on across the lawn to the graveyard, where he disappeared "just at daylight," in his own grave in the far corner of the lot, "over todes the great house." The story was told until it was believed by every negro on the plantation and when at last the overseer himself, returning from the quarters after midnight, where he had been to sit up with a very sick slave, declared that he had with his own eyes seen the ghost, there was something of a panic in and about Graysville.

I was a girl then of about seventeen years of age, and my terror of the swamp became so intense that I would stop my ears and leave the room at the bare mention of the place. It preyed upon my thoughts day and night.

At night my dreams were full of it. I had wandered among all those mysterious depths, trampled upon the nest of the conperhead and adder, breathed the soft perfume of the wild magnolia and brushed aside, as it trailed against my forehead, the rank red blossoms of the poisonous oak and the deadly ivy. In my dreams I had dipped my feet into the still, sleek waters of the lagoon and followed the path thate by the ghost of Crazy Dick across the rice field and the family graveyard, and lost myself in the depths of its dull, dense shadows.

I would wake at sunrise, nervous and erish, and as weary as if I had indeed made the horrible journey. And even then I would creep under the bed covers and try

to forget the corrors of my dream.

I grew thin and pale and nervous. All the gold in Louisiana could not tempt me tear the Dismal Swamp; my terror of it increased as I, night after night, roamed through its terrible tangles of vine and brier in my dreams.

One morning the very climax of wonder was reached when my father, returning home just before day from a meeting of the rice planters at a village some fifteen miles distant, himself encountered the Graysville ghost returning from its mid-Light ramble through the Dismal Swamp. it was only half visible in the uncertain t, but still distinct enough for him to

aguish a supple, willowy something clad in white and moving without noise, almost without motion, he thought, toward the dismal shadows of the Graysville Roweyard. There it disappeared, as usual. Strange to say, when my father was rebearing the story at the breakfast table, I seemed to have known it all before; and had he left off, I felt sure I could have gone

with it myself. his was due, doubtless, to the fact, as I ight, of my having visited the swamp botten in my dreams.

he same day my mother came to me with instructions not to visit in my daily rambles over the plantation certain low tions where I was fond of going for the wild blossoms and ripe fruit. I could not understand the restriction, and said so Very freely. She then showed me the boots I had worn-as she supposed-the day before in my rambles.

But I did not go out yesterday!" I extlaimed, no little astonished at the sad condition of my rubber walking boots, so becausey for the low, moist Louisiana

They were found at your door this thorning," she told me, "where you usualy place them to be cleaned."

It was odd, to be sure, and for many weeks remained to me an enigma. My mother, I was sure, believed I was telling her a deliberate falsehood, inasmuch as the very next morning the boots were | blush .- New York World.

found in the same place and in precisely the same condition.

At length my mother removed the boots to her own closet, and locking the door put the key in her pocket, saying as she did so: "Now we will see who it is that's in the habit of wearing your shoes. Nobody knows where the key of the closet door is hid except yourself, Elsa."

I must explain that by this time, owing to my vehement denial as to having worn the boots, suspicion had fallen upon Louise, my mother's housemaid, a quadroon girl

about my own size and age. That night my dreams were terriblethe boots played no inconsiderable part in my nervous and excited fancies. First I imagined that I must have them, and in order to get them it was necessary to obtain the closet k , hidden in the pocket of my mother's blue chintz gown that always hung at night upon a chair immediately

behind her bed. I dreamed that I had seen her forget to fasten the door leading into her bedroom, and that I arose, and tiptoeing across the hall went down the stairs, and, sure enough, found the door unfastened. I went in, and groping in the darkness found the blue chintz, removed the key and with the utmost case found-and fitted it in-the closet door. I found the boots full as easily, locked the door, returned the key to its place and went out as noiselessly as I had entered.

I sat down upon the doorstep in the moonlight, drew the shoes upon my bare feet and started out as rapidly as I knew how toward the graveyard, across the rice field, through the white looking lagoon and into the horrid shades of the Dismal Swamp. All night long in my dreams I followed the wild birds or fled from the hiss of the serpents which made their home in the deadly morass. The plover, startled from its nest, brushed by me with a shrick, and once I fancied a long serpent swung from a swamp willow and planted its fangs in my cheek. But when I put out my hand to brush it aside I found that a branch of trumpet vine had swept across my face, the rich red blossoms dropping the dew from their cups into my lips, which were parched and dry. I was not in the least frightened, but plunged on deeper and deeper into the vast wilderness. Once I heard the bloodhounds baying, and knew they were on the track of some runaway slave who had fled to the protecting jungles of the Dismal Swamp.

At last I grew weary and turned home-ward. I crossed the lagoon, lying still and white in the gray dawn, and traversed again the rice field and the lonely path across the graveyard; then I sat down upon the doorstep and removed my long boots, carrying them up to my door, where I left them for Louise to have cleaned. Then I crept to bed and remembered nothing more until noon, when I awoke to find my mother bending over me with heavy, troubled eyes as I had seen her many a time when some of us were ill.

I yawned wearily. "Mother," I said, "I went through the Dismal Swamp again in my dreams last

"And the Graysville ghost was seen again last night," she replied hesitatingly,

as if afmid to tell me. "Who saw it this time?" I asked.

I sat up in bed startled and pale with a great fear. I brushed my hand across my temples to make my thoughts clear. And as I did so I felt a long, deep cut

upon my cheek.
"Mother!" I tried to say. "Mother!" And throwing off the bedcovers I sprang out upon the floor.

My long nightdress was spattered and draggled with mire; my knees were torn and bleeding. Cockle burrs and marsh mosses were clinging to my hair, but my feet were white and clean.

Instantly I understood it all, and fell with a shriek into my mother's arms. I was the Graysville ghost, and I was the somnambulist who had, night after night plunged deeper and deeper in the jungles of the Dismal Swamp.

They followed my tracks as far as they

dared penetrate into that dreary morass, How I did it remains a mystery, but certain it is that, asleep, I had wandered alone through the deadly swamp which even in the day I shuddered to think of.—William Allen Dromgoole in Romance.

The Happy Medium. The old folks are fond of describing the strict subjection in which they were kept when they were boys and girls. They never lifted their voices in company when their elders had the floor. They stood re-spectfully at the table till the older folks were seated. They never dared to "sass back," and at the least disobedience their youthful flesh was made acquainted with the smart of the strap or the tingle of the hickory switch. The modern youngster goes about as far the other way. One can hardly travel a mile without seeing some pampered little aurocrat three or four years old fight and slap and resist its mother because she wants ' to go the other way or sit in her lap or refrain from standing with muddy feet on the cushion of car or street car. It gets its own way, too, till one wonders whether the mother was born a fool, to be willing to figure in public as the abject serf of a three-year-old young one. There is a happy medium between the stern repression of old times and idiotic overindulgence, and it is a beautiful sight -whenever one happens to see it. -Springfield Homestead.

Mrs. Bernard-Beere. The mutability of theatrical events is plainly illustrated by the fact that Mrs.



MRS. BERNARD-BEERE.

has sailed for Australia instead of Amer ica. She now says that she will pay Yankee land a visit next fall. It is predicted that when she does come she will be lionized socially as much as the Kendals have been, for she is one of the few actresses in England who are recognized as desirable acquaintances by the best people. She is a wonderfully artistic actress too. Many call her the "English Bern-

Sweet Potatoes with Bacon.

Cold sweet potatoes are delicious fried with pork or bacon. Fry eight ounces of thinly sliced pork or bacon, transfer to a hot dish and fry in the drippings a quart of potatees which have been boiled, peeled and sliced, rather less than half an inch

Why Lobsters Are Red. In the lobster's code boiling must be the most disgraceful of deaths. At all events it is the only one that makes the reptile STYLES THAT FIND FAVOR.

A Brief Review of Past Fads and Fancies and the Present Prevailing Modes. The year 1891 was not remarkable for anything of note in the way of fashion that left a trace. The year previous we had revivals of several epochs and styles-the Valois, Medici, Henri II and Empire, all more or less mixed up and worn together.



A BALL DRESS. any particular style predominated. The ginning was noted by a craze for imitation jewelery and meretricious ornament. which now, happily, is on the decline. The full, high sleeve and Medict collar remain

At the present moment the actual make is simple, but the materials are extremely rich and costly, also the trimmings and accessories. The close clinging skirts still hold their own, especially for young women with good figures; a few add some ribbon streamers, some flowers, or beaded waistbands with falling fringe of the same on the hips. They are still made with the crossway seam at the back, and thus form the few plaits gathered close together at the skirt widens in descending into the fanlike form. If basques are worn, they are attached to the corsage; but round waists are also much in vogue, and in this case the skirt is sewed on to a slightly pointed satin ribbon or rich galon, and this is worn over the bodice. The skirts are generally lined, and rarely made over a foundation. Trimmings are placed around the lower part of the skirts, and consist of deep embroidery, or rows of gaions, or bands of feathers or fur.

There are some pretty blouses in oriental material, or cashmere embroidery, with gold or silver thread intermixed. are confined with wide black velvet waistbands, studded with jet or imitation jewels. These blouses and bands are often worn with a plain dark cloth skirt. Bodices for evening wear are cut low, some round, some pointed, or square, and are trimmed around with galons set with jewelry, marabout or sable. If the sleeves are short they are represented by a bunch of flowers, or a tuft of feathers, or band of fur, according to the rest of the dress trimming; if long, they are moderately puffed, and not too high on the shoulders.

The ball dress shown in the first cut is made with a gored skirt of ivory colored moire with narrow satin stripes of turquoise, interspersed with small pink rosebuds. The skirt is finished with a garland of pink button roses on each side of a band of turquoise satin at the hem. The bodice has a deep folded band around the waist, which meets in a point between the shoulders, and is finished off with a satin bow and edged with button roses. The remainder of the bodice is of turquoise chiffon, gathered very full over turquoise satin, the sleeves being half moire and half

In the second cut is illustrated an evening gown with high neck and long sleeves. It is in costly black brocade, made en prin-



EVENING DRESS WITH RUSSIAN BLOUSE, cesse. Above it there is a Russian blouse in real black Chantilly lace, tied to the waist and around the figure with mauve embroidered ribbon. The train is edged with peacock feathers. This furnishes a favorite style for the opera.

The Eage for Silk Petticoats. There is quite a rage for silk petticoats, black, colored, and particularly plaid. The tartans are many, and belong to all clans (several to none, being the brilliant imagination of the manufacturer) and are usually made with a slightly gathered flounce of about six or seven inches in depth, put into a piped edge. They are cut very tight in front and have ribbon drawstrings from the sides, tying back all the fullness. Some in plain colored silks have a flounce of another color, and then a second one of the petticoat silk, cut like large leaves, pink at the edges and laid on above, showing the under one. Others have guipure and lace flounces. Elderly ladies will be glad to know that the warm, comfortable quilted satin petticoats are in fashion again. Most of the silk ones are

lined with flannel. AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

The Form of Invitation as Distinguished from That for Other Affairs.

A question frequently asked is, "How shall the invitation to an afternoon reception be distinguished from that of the afternoon tea, kettledrum or coffee?" Good Housekeeping answers the question as follows: The proper form for a reception invitation is an engraved visiting card having merely the date and hours written in the lower left hand corner. The words "at home" appearing on many invitations are superfluous here, and the card reads as

follows: MRS. SAMUEL HARMON.

Thursday, Dec. Eighth. Four to Seven. Because of the shortness of the afternoon occasionally in midwinter the hour named is 3 o'clock instead of 4. Sometimes also for the sake of avoiding a crush when the reception is to be unusually large, a portion of the cards are written from "three to six" and the remainder "four to seven." This device is only partially successful, how- Journal.

ever, as those bidden first oftentimes arrive en masse about 5 o'clock, at just the hour the later guests begin to come. One

advantage gained is that it has the effect of thinning the parlors somewhat earlier.

If the daughter of the house is in society, her card may be inclosed with her mother's, also the cards of any other ladies who are

to receive with them. As it is scarcely safe to count upon daylight later than 5 o'clock in the winter season, a reception from 5 to 7 is of necessity by gaslight. But this should not be a matter for regret, for pretty rooms never seem more attractive than as one comes in from the sharpness of a winter's day to warmth and cheer and brilliant light, Sometimes, indeed, on a dark day, the artificial light seems to exert a magical influence. Not only do the rooms and the toilets of the ladies appear to better advantage, but in some inexplicable way it stimulates conversation and puts every one in good humor. Its effect is apparent in the dining room also. The cut glass sparkles with unwonted brilliancy, the napery takes on a more satiny finish, and the silver gleams more brightly than in the prosaic light of day.

DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

A Description of Several Styles That Are

Very Becoming. Ordinary party frocks for little maids are made of embroidered lisse, colored crepon, white lace, crepe de chine, soft silk or bengaline. A pretty yellow silk frock was lightly trimmed with a new embroidery made up of little yellow velvet roses and leaves. And a pretty frock for quite a little tot was of white lisse embroidered in pale pink, with a



ribbon bows. In the cut are shown both a front and a back view of a charming sailor suit. This presents an admira ble dress for the wear and tear o school and other

GIRL'S SAILOR SUIT. occasions where enduring qualities and comfortable fit circulation, increase, \$132,400. afford the desired combination. This picturesque dress is made with kilted skirt and blouse of navy blue serge. The coat, with tabs at the side and sailor collar, is of the same material. Gimp or crocheted buttons appear on the tabs, while a silk cording finishes the edge of the collar.

Brightly Burning Lights.

If lamps be good and have proper attention one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table so that any stray bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch of the top and wipe with a damp towel and then a dry one. Adjust all the parts to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick, With a student lamp the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. trouble and expense are slight, and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When a lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height; wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted.

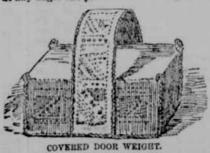
A Nice Dish of Turnips.

Peel the turnips, boil them in slightly salted water till they are half done; take them out, slice off a thin bit from the bottom to insure their standing firmly and cut a piece off the top; scoop out the middle of the turnips, make a stuffing with minced veal, onion and parsley, and with it fill the turnips; use the slice which was cut off the top as a cover, tie them round with thread, place them in a shallow saucepan, pour over them some boiling broth (gravy is preferable), add a lump of butter, season and let them simmer till quite tender. Take them out, arrange them on a dish, remove the threads, thicken the sauce with the yolk of an egg, pour it over the turnips and serve hot. These will take about two hours.

Rose Leaves.

The whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of sweet milk, two spoonfuls of baking powder, a spoonful of rose flavoring and flour to make quite a thick batter. Drop in spoonfuls, about an inch apart, on a baking tin, and bake in a quick oven. If made just right they will come out lovely round puffy cakes, light and delicate. For icing make the usual white frosting, and color pink with fruit coloring, red sugar, or a few drops of cochineal. Flavor strongly with rose. These are very nice to serve with ice cream, says The Housekeeper's Weekly.

A Decorative Door Weight. Not every house has its doors provided with hooks, whereby they may be firmly fastened open, neither are these hooks as really convenient as the old fashioned door weight, with which a door may be held at any angle one pleases. Our cut gives a



suggestion for converting this prosaic but

useful article into a decorative object as The material used is a dull blue serge, embroidered in two shades of blue silk and

edged with silk cord. The handle is lined and stiffened with canvas. Sugar Better Than Starch. In doing up fine lace do not use any starch, but in the last rinsing water dissolve a little fine white sugar,-New York FINANCE AND COMMERCE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF MONEY.

Offerings and Sales at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange-Internal Revenue Collections Foreign Advices.

New York, March 5 .- Money easy at 2 per cent. Exchange quiet: posted rates, 4865428 48816; actual rates, 480% for sixty days and 487% for demand. Governments closed quiet; currency 6's, 109 bid; 4's, coupons, 117 bid; extended 2's, registered, 100 bid.

tended Ta, registered, 100 bid.

There was an active trading during the two hours of business to Jar. The sales amounted to #2.000 shares. The market opened firm and most of the list showed sight gams. The Vanderbilts were the features, being very active and strong. On the other hand kickmond Terminal was the weak feature and declined sharpir. Northwestern declined 150 per cent. Bichmond Terminal declined 150 per cent. and the preferred opened 30, lower and declined 4 per cent. to 61. There was subsequent: a partial recovery and it failed to its opening figures for the common There was a decided change in the temper of speculation during the final hour. There was a heavy preasure to sell, which, added to an unfavorable bank statement, showing a decrease of \$5,507. \$15 in the reserve, cansed prices to give way rapidly. New England and the coalers were the feature of the downward movement. They fell from 10 to 2 per cent. Even the Vanderbilts joined the movement, Lake shore declining to 125. There was no rally and the market closed weak at or near the lowest figures.

Bid. Bid

	Am. Express	217)6	North Garage	30354
	Adams Express	145	N. & W. pref N. C. Pacific	4974
	Atchison & Top	31	N. C. Pacific	2234
	do. pref	126	do. pref.,	F234
	Alabama-Class A	100%	N. C. 48	9735
	Alabams-Class B	104	N. C. 68	125
	Alabama-Class G	96	NORTH TOWNSTOTE	11954
	B. & Q	10574	O. & N.	68
	Can. Southern	8016	Ont. A W	2034
3	Can. Pacino	89	Omaha	49
	Chi. & At.	149	do. pref	116
	C. C. C. & St. L	72%	Oregon	200356
8	Central Fac	31	O. & M	21
3	C. & O	2576	Ohto Cen	7036
	Del. & Hudson	13814	Pacific Mail	36
	Del. L.& Western	159	P. E. & D	1956
	Denver	1836	Quicksilver	356
	Erie		Quicksilver pref	2034
	10. pref		Reading	5554
	E. T	111.6	Reading gen. mor.	1903-6
и	do. pref		Rock Island	8016
	Ill. Central		R. & W. P	1294
ä	K. & T		St. Paul	2999
	Lake Shore	13316	do pref	12896
	L. & N	74	Tenn. olds	102
	L. E. & W		do, new set 6's	107
	do. pref	7854	do. 5's	98-
2	Louisiana con		do. 3'3	7054
ı	Mich Central	31150	Texas Pacific	10
8	Missouri Pacific	cote	Union Pactile	4634
	Man, El		U. S. Ex	48
a	M. L. S		Va. 6's	50
8	М. & О		do. ex. mat. cou	42
8	Man.	113	Wells Fargo	143
8	Man. N. and C		Wabash	10%
8	N. Y. C	11504	do pref	2994
8	N. Y	11030	do. pref W. U. T	5736
			TEMEST.	-
	1955			9274
	Reserve, decrea	50, 85,	677,475; loans, incr	ease,
	Sax 25, 5831 Specie, d	ecrea	se. \$3,331,500; legals	9. 00-
	crease, \$1.553.000; e	depos	its, increase, \$1.631	1,000;

LICHMOND STOCK MARKET. RICHMOND, VA., March 5, 1892. BALES

1.000 Virginia 3 per cent., registered, at 72. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bid. Asked. U. S. 4's. R. & C., 1907 ...... 116 .... STATE SECURITIES. North Carolina 4's. C., 1910. Virginia consol ten-forties, non-tundable, CITY SECURITIES.

RAILBOAD BUNDS. A. & C. G't In. 8's. H., 1900.

F. & P. div. obligation, 114 RANK STOCKS. Citizens Savings .... INSURANCE COMPANIES. Virginia Fire and Marine...... 3736 .... 

American Tobacco Company...... 9836 100 Grain and Cotton Exchange. BIGHMOND, Va., March 5, 1892

OFFBRINGS. Corn-1.682 bushels. Oars-2.000 bushels.

BALES Wheat-1854 bushels. Corn-482 bushels.

QUOTATIONS, Wheat-Longberry, 81.02 to \$1.05; mixed, \$1 to \$1.05; shortberry, 90c, to \$1.04; No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.04.

Corn-White, Virginia, 49c, to 51c.; No. 2 white, 50c, to 51c.; No. 4 mixed, 49c, Oats-No. 2, 3056c, to 51c.; No. 3, 50c, to 56c.; whiter seed oats, 60c, to 60c.

New York Cotton Market.

New York Cotton Market.

New York March 5.—Hubbard Price & Co. a cotton circular says: "The world's visible supply of cotton as made up by this morning a Chronicle shows a decrease of 3,000 bales for the week it is now 4,020,000 hales, against 4,720,000 bales last week and 5,520,000 last year. The decrease in the supply of American cotton for the week is 7,1000 bales. The plantation movement for the week is 2,000 lasts less than last year. The net stock in the United States ports up to last evening is 1,007,000 bales, against 3,90,000 last year. These figures had been very eagerly anticipated yesterday, and they wore without special effect upon the market, which, in Liverpool, is 364 lower for futures and in New York, at the opening, was three to four points under last evening. A small quantity of long couton was disposed of at these figures, after which the market gradually improved, closing at about last nights prices. Receipts for the day promise to be about 1,000, against 14,000 last year. On Monday receipts at New Orleans will probably be 5,000, which is perhaps smaller than had been expected, as some estimates of the total port movement for the week are as high as 100,000 tales, against 87,000 last year. Beyond the features presented above the market is entirely without anything calculated to develop fresh activity. Holders seem disincined to sell: the bulls view with apprehension the enormous supply, and the bears have not the temerity to be aggressive at the present low range of trices. The weekly reports of the Southern trade. Easy financial conditions are generally indicated by the continued prompthess with which a triements are made. The stock of print cloths in Fronidence and Fall River on the 37th of 16 ruary was only 14,000 pieces, against 12,000 last year.

Cotton futures closed steady. Receipts at the ports to day are estimated at 15,000 bales, against 12,000 last week and 13,000 last year. The stock of print cloths in Fronidence and Fall River on the 37th of 16 ruary was only 14,000 pieces, aga New York, March 5.—Hubbard, Price & Co. a cotton circular says: "The world's visible supply of cotton as made up by this morning's

PRODUCE.

Flour closed dull but steady: fine grades of spring, \$2.5083; do. winter, \$2.7582.5; superfine. spring, \$2.5082.5; do. winter, \$2.7582.5; superfine. No. 1 spring, \$2.8084.5; do. winter, \$1.6084.75; extra No. 2 spring, \$2.2582.75; Southern flour closed dull; trade and family extras, \$3.5084.75.

Hour closes.

Wheat—Options opened weak and lower and continued weak on the decime throughout the morning. There was no feature in connection with the dealings and prices closed \$4.20 c. lower. Spot lots closed easier: No. 2 red winter \$504, \$1.0814; do. March \$1.0256; do. April, \$1.03; do. May, \$1.0134; do. June, \$996c.; July, \$85c. July. 984c. Corn-Options were fairly active and steady: closing unchanged. Spots lots closed easier; No. 2 mixed. spot. 504c.; No. 2 mixed. March, 494c.; do. April, 504c.; do. May, 494.; do.

June. 484c. Osts Options were dull and easier, closing lower; spot lots closed steady; spot sales of No. 1 white, 384c.; No. 2 do., 385c.; No. 1 mixed, March, 384c.; April, 304c.;

May, 37c. hye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Weshye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 vestern, 9°c.
Harlov slow: two-rowed State, 51@55c.; sixrowed State, 65@65c.
Pork quiet: new mess. \$0.75@10.50.
Lard steady: March, \$6.72; May, \$6.78; July,

Tallow active and steady; city, 41 1-160-

Butter dull with prices weak; creamery State Butter dull with prices weak; creamery State entra, Ec,; western extras, 294,650c.
Eggs weak; State or Pennsylvania, 164c.; Western, 16c.; Canadian held at 154c.
Eugar — Eaw generally steady; prices unchanged; refined steady; custoar or crushed, 5e54c.; powdered or cubes, 446446c.; granulated, 446446c.; mould A. 456446c.; confectioner.

tioners A 484 c.
Coffee Spot lots closed dull; fair Rio cargoes, 1644. Futures closed steady; Rio or Santos, nominal; March, \$13.55; April, \$13; May, \$12.75; June, 816.40.

Pupe line certificates duil and featureless.
Sales, 10.000 barreis. At Consolidated Exchange.
April opening 5996c; highest, 5996c; lowest.
5996c; closing, 2096c.
Spirits turpentine weaker and duil, with freer offerings; quoted at 4044046c. Sales, 109 barreis at 4046c.

at 4014c. Rosin in moderate demand and steady. Sales, 250 barrels; good strained, \$1.314; strained, \$1.35.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore. March 5.—Flour steady and unchanged: seceipts, 1480 barrels; shipments, 2,188 barrels; sales, 2,240 barrels. Wheat steady: No. 2 red. spot. \$1.0381.03%; March \$1.02%; April \$10.2%; May, \$1.02%; 24.02%; June, \$1.00%; April \$10.2%; May, \$1.02%; 24.02%; June, \$1.00%; &1.01%; Steamer No. 2 red. 99%c; receipts, 44.152 bushels; shipments, 102.200 bushels; Southern wheat steady: Fultz, \$76.084.03; longberry, \$1.0081.04. Corn quiet: mixed, \$90.49%\*50c; steamer mixed, \$494.600c; April, 4294.600c; steamer mixed, \$494.600c; yellow \$296.500; bushels; shipments, 185.704 bushels; Southern corn firm; white, \$295.0c; yellow \$296.500; Oats dull; No. 1 white Western, \$596.0c; Oats dull; No. 1 white Western, \$596.0c; No. 2 white Western, \$596.0c; No. 2 white Western, \$600 bushels; Stock, 18,803 bushels. Bye strong; No. 2 98c, bid; receipts, 4,609 bushels; stock, 10,853 bushels. Hav in good demand; good to choice timothy, \$13.50615. Grain freights rather quiet; steamer to Liverpool, per bushel, 4d; corn, for orders per quarters, \$8 196.625, 3d. Cotton nominal; middling, 7c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Eggs unsettled, 150c. Coffee steady; fine cargoes fair, 1796c; No. 1,189c. Sugar firm; granulated, 3.5-16c. Copper firm and unchanged. Eggs unsettled, 150c. Coffee steady; fine cargoes fair, 1796c; No. 1,189c. Sugar firm; granulated, 3.5-16c. Copper firm refined, 1046c. Whisky steady at \$1.55. Peanuts firmer and unchanged. Stocks. Virginia consols threes, 714.671%; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 90%6961; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 10394.6004; Oc. third incomes, 10 asked; Consolidated Gas bonds, 11304; do. stocks, \$59,600.30%.

Chleago.

CHICAGO. March 5.—Wheat was weak to-day under the inquence of lower cables and con-tinued mild weather over the winter wheat belt. Closing prices were Ic. lower. Receipts, 174

Corn and oats were weak in sympathy with wheat and on increased receipts. Both cereals closed by lower. Receipts of corn 207 cars; oats, ird cars. sions were dull but firm and closed 2540

91 9014 9014 8819 8819 41 42% Oats- March.....

CASH SALES.

Spring wheat easier; demand good; No. 2 in store. \$73,6875,6.; No. 3, \$86,889,6. Sales by sample, f. o. b.: No. 3, \$83,6.; No. 4, 75,676,6. Winter wheat in good demand; market weak; No. 2 red in store. \$24,693,6.; No. 2 red. \$86,826; No. 4, 74,8845,6.

Corn lower; No. 3 in store. 394,6.; No. 3 yellow. 494,6. Sales by sample, f. o. b.: No. 2 white 436; No. 3, 40,46.; No. 4, 38,885,66.

Oats lower; No. 2 in store, 29,6.; No. 3, 29,6.; Sales by sample f. o. b.: No. 2, 30,430,46.; No. 2 white. 32,633,6.; No. 3, 29,46,30,6; No. 3 white. 39,633,6.; No. 3, 29,46,30,6; No. 3 white. 39,633,6.; No. 3, 29,46,30,6; No. 3 white.

St. Louis.

St. Louis. Mo., March 2.—Fiour quiet and harely steady; patent \$1.40@4.55; extra fancy. \$1.10@4.25; fancy. \$2.80@4.50; choice. \$3.30@3.40; fancily. \$2.10@3.25. Wheatlower; March. 92c., nominal; May. 915c.; July 855c. asked. Corn lower, March. 375c. nominal; May. 385c. bid. Oats—Light speculation, shade lower; May. 314cc. bid. Ports—Standard mess. \$9.40 for old and \$11.3736 for new Lard—Prime steam, \$2.00. Dressed meats—Shoulders. \$3.375; longs \$6.50; clear ribs. \$6.625c; shorts. \$6.75. Eacon—Boxed shoulders. \$5.50; longs and clear ribs. \$6.55@6.60; shorts. \$6.55@6.60. Chicago Cattle Market.

Union Stock Yashs, LLL, March 5.—Cattle—Cattle dull Receipts, 2,000 firm dressed beef and shipping; steers, £3.15@5.55; stockers and feeders, £4.15@3.75; cows and bulls, £1.25@3.75. Hogs. Receipts, £2.000; strong; 5c.higher; heavy, £1.50@4.95; mixed and medium, £4.70@4.90; light, £4.50@4.95; Sheep—Receipts, £5.00; steady; poor to extra, £4.50@5.15; lambs, £5@6.75.

Cincinnati, O., March 3.—Pork irregular; 812.25@12.274; family, \$13.50. Lard Kettle dried, 86.60. Bacon-Short clear sides, \$6.50@6.60. Whisky-Sales of 1.251 barrels of finished goods on the basis of \$1.14 per gallon.

Wilmington. Wilmington, N. C., March 5.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm: strained, \$1.15; good strained, \$1.20. Tar steady at \$1.30. Crude turpentine steady; hard, \$1; yellow dip, \$1.90; virgin, \$1.90.

Liverpoot. March 5.—Spot cotton dull; middling uplands, 3%d.; sales, 7,000 bales; futures steady; March-April, 3 43-64; April-May, 3 48-64; May-June, 3 48-64; June-July, 3 51-54; July-August, 3 51-54;

TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

Brommond, Va., March 5.—No offerings of tobaccos at auction on Change to-day, or for the
week ending to-day, March 5. 1892.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the
Richmond Tobacco Trade to day: Wrappers, 37
hogsheads: fillers, 2; cutters, 1; smokers, 56;
leaf dark, 6. Total, 102 hogsheads.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the
Richmond Tobacco Trade for the week ending
to-day: Wrappers, 161 hogsheads; fillers, 22;
entters, 57; smokers, 113; leaf (dark), 170; sun
cured, 2; cutting lugs, 1; dark lügs, 7. Total,
333 hogsheads.

Office of the tobacco inspector reports today: Inspections—Bright, 9 hogsheads; dark
20 hogsheads. Reinspections—Bright, 25 hogsheads; dark 18 hogsheads. For the week: Inspections—Bright, 128 hogsheads and 2 tierce;
dark, 279 hogsheads and 18 tierces; Western, 1
hogshead. Heinspections—Bright, 55 hogsheads; dark 22 hogsheads and 10 tierces.

Farmers, Virginia, Alleghany, Old Dominion,
Orenshaws, Nesis, Planters, Myers, Shockoe
and Seshrooke's, tobacco warehouses report today: Receipts, 4 packages; deliveries 75. The
same tobacco warehouses with Wilson's, Davenport's, Sheiburne's and Jones' added report for
the week ending to-day: Receipts, 286 packages;
deliveries, 469 packages Excess of deliveries
for the week ending to-day: Receipts, 286 packages;
deliveries, 469 packages Excess of deliveries
for the city of Richmond, Va., to-day are as follows: Tax paid cigars and cigarettes, 887; tax
paid plug tobaccos, 28,637.0. Total, 23,474.03. For
the week: Tax paid cigars and cigarettes,
89,386.45; tax paid cigars and cigarettes,
89,386.45; tax paid cigars and cigarettes,
89,386.45; tax paid cigars and cigarettes,
89,086.45; tax paid cigars and cigarettes,
89,086.45; tax paid cigars ending to-day;
Nockee and Davenport's sold 59,147 pounds

Shockee and Davenport's sold 59.147 pounds lose tobaccos for the week ending to-day; highest price for dark. \$11.75; for bright. \$39.

Crenshaw sold 104.85 pounds dark loose tobaccos for the week ending to-day; highest price \$15.25.

baccos for the week ending to-day; highest price, \$15.25.

We regret to hear of the death of R. V. Minor at Oxford yesterday. The decessed was a prominent tobacconist of that place. It is said that his death was superinduced by effects of the grip.

Krenmeiberg & Co.'s circular, dated Louisville. Ky. March 1st. 1882, savs; "Our market last month was very active, the total saies were 18,478 hogsheads, which exceeds the record of any previous month in the history of the market.

"Old burleys and old Green river tobaccos were very firm, and the supply of both sorts nearly exhausted."

E. M. Flack, of Clarksville, says: "We have had an active market since the beginning of the year for old grades. New crop lugs and new leaf tobaccos we find 50 to 100 per cent. higher this year and old stock about exhausted."

RICHMOND GENERAL MARKETS.

PRODUCE. Butter: Fancy creamery, 25a30c.; dairy packed, 25a25c.; Merchants packed, 25c.; fair, 16a15c.; common, 10a1254c. Eggs; In crates, 15c. DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound 16a18c., Ducks, 1214a13c., Chickens, 16a20c. Live hens, fat 25a38c.; hens and roosters, 23a 25c.; chickens, grown, 25a36c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes: Irish, 30a50c. per bashel.
Potatoes: Northern, 21.75a2.00. per barrel.
Potatoes. Virginia, 21.50a17a.
Sweet Potatoes, 40a5.c. per bushel.
Cabbage, sugar barrel, 22.25a2.50.
Onions. \$2.50a3.00 per barrel.
Peanuts, 55a45c; per pound.

Peanuts, Signature: per pound. Oranges, Fla, bright, box \$2.252.50. Russers, \$1.75a2.00.
Apples, Fancy hating, \$2.50a3.00 per barrel.
Apples, Cooking, \$1.50a3.00 per barrel.
Lemons, \$3.00a2.50 per box. COUNTRY BACON. Hams, small, Va., 10a120.; per pound. Home.

rge Va., 8a9c. Sides, 9a10c.; per pound. Shoulders, 8a9c.; per pound. Country Lard, 6a65c.; per pound. DRIED PRUIT.

Apples. Red and Brown, sliced, 3a314a., per pound; Fanoy tablec; Quarters, 21433c.